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President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Republic of Senegal Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal who paid a state visit to our country. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Arrival

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and Madame Senghor arrived in Pyongyang on May 13 by special plane for a state visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife turned out to the airport and warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people.

The streets of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, were beautifully decorated in welcome attire to meet the distinguished guests from Senegal. A festive mood was pervading from the early morning.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the airport overflowing with the firm solidarity and warm friendship with the fraternal Senegalese people and all the people of the third world were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

Floating high above the airport were big balloons with streamers bearing the words "Long Live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor!" and the national flags of the two countries and fluttering on the flag poles were the national flags of our country and Senegal.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

Also present at the airport were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choe Jae U and Chong Jun Gi, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations and government organs in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press, and Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Senegal.

Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were on hand.

At 11:30 a.m. the special plane carrying the guests touched down.

Amid the loud strains of the welcome music and the shouts of *manse* (hurrah) President Leopold Sedar Senghor alighted from the plane, acknowledging the warm welcome of the crowds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President Leopold Sedar Senghor. He also shook hands with the entourage of the President one by one.

Arriving together with President Leopold Sedar Senghor were his entourage—Assane Seck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Seck; Aly Dioum and Madame Dioum; Andre Coulbary, Cheikh Leye, Ahmeth Fall, Birane Wane, Aristide Mensah, Pierre Kama, Ibrahima Sy, Jean Pierre N'dlaye and others.

Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied the Senegalese guests from Shenyang to Pyongyang.

A grand function took place at the airport in welcome of the President of the Republic of Senegal.

The national anthems of Senegal and our country were played.

A 21 gun salute was fired and, in company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President Leopold Sedar Senghor reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President Leopold Sedar Senghor got on the car and headed for city proper, waving his hand to the crowds in acknowledgement of their prolonged, enthusiastic cheers.

Courtesy Call

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife on a state visit to our country paid on the afternoon of May 13 a courtesy call on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Present on the occasion was the entourage of President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

Also present there were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Choe Jae U and Comrade Chong Jun Gi and personages concerned—Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Comrade Chang Jong Hwan, Comrade Kim Jae Bong and Comrade Li In Chun, and Hwang Chol Su, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor in an atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and warm friendship.

Banquet

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of May 13 in honour of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and Madame Senghor.

Invited to the banquet were President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor, and their entourage.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, in company with President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife, entered the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed them with stormy applause.

The national anthems of Senegal and our country were played at the banquet.

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Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Your Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor and madame,

Esteemed guests from Senegal,

Dear comrades and friends,

Today it gives us great pleasure to sit together like this with Your Excellency Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and other guests from Senegal who have come from far-off Africa.

First of all I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, warmly welcome the visit to our country by Your Excellency Mr. President Senghor, a prominent political figure in Africa and our intimate friend, and his entourage.

We also convey the warm greetings of the Korean people, through you, to the friendly Senegalese people.

The current visit to our country by Your Excellency Mr. President Senghor, as an event of epochal significance in developing the friendly relations between our two countries, vividly shows that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the African peoples are expanding and strengthening with each passing day.

The Asian and African peoples have the similar history in which they were subjected to exploitation and maltreatment under the yoke of imperialists and today they have the common goals of struggle for creating a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Africa, once called a colonial continent in the past, is now turning into a new continent bright with the light of freedom and liberation and, together with Asia and Latin America, has become a powerful existence of the third world.

Both Korea and Senegal belong to the new-emerging forces in Asia and Africa.

Our two peoples are fighting hand in hand with the aspiration to build an independent and prosperous, new society.

Under the leadership of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor, their outstanding leader, the Senegalese people are gaining fine successes in their work to build an independent national economy, pushing forward the "Senegalization" of the economy and develop a national culture after the independence of the country.

In the fields of foreign relations, the Republic of Senegal is pursuing a policy of non-alignment, actively struggling for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and supporting and encouraging the liberation struggle of the peoples of various countries with all sincerity.

We heartily rejoice over all the successes made by the Senegalese people in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society and warmly wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Today in Africa the last life-line of colonialism is being cut off thanks to the long-drawn, bloody struggle of the African liberation fighters for freedom and independence.

The Organization of African Unity plays a big role in the struggle to wipe out colonialism in Africa once and for all and achieve the solidarity of the peoples in this region.

We take this opportunity to express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau) for the complete liberation of the country, the brave liberation struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, and struggle of the peoples of all the newborn independent states of Africa for the independent development of their countries.

Today it is a world trend that imperialism is going to ruin and that the peoples are taking the road of liberation and independence, a trend which no force can check.

The imperialists are trying desperately to save their destiny already at stake; but by so doing they are only hastening their ruin by themselves.

In Asia, too, the U.S. imperialists have committed barbarous colonial wars against the Korean people and the Indo-Chinese peoples, but they have got no more than shameful defeats therefrom.

The U.S. imperialists are still now egging the south Korean authorities on to commit the diabolical fascist suppression of the south Korean people who demand the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, while obstinately manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea and maintain their colonial ruling system in south Korea; but this, too, will bring no other results than their accelerated destruction.

Under the leadership of our Party our people have accomplished the socialist revolution and realized socialist industrialization and thereby turned the northern half of the Republic into an impregnable anti-imperialist revolutionary base; and on the basis of these brilliant successes, they are now effecting an unprecedented new upsurge in the grand socialist construction and vigorously fighting for the reunification of the country.

The present visit to our country by His Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor gives a great encouragement and support to the revolutionary cause of our people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Government and people of the Republic of Senegal for their active support to our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the United Nations and other international arena.

Today the peoples of the third world countries constitute a big motive force advancing the history of mankind, as a great revolutionary force of our times.

The militant solidarity and close bonds of the peoples of the third world, which accounts for an overwhelming majority of the world population and which is possessed of a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, constitute an invincible force tremendously strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, exacerbating the general crisis of imperialism and smashing its acts of aggression and intervention.

The peoples of all countries, big and small, in Asia, Africa and Latin America have realised through their actual life the truth that in order to consolidate their already-won political independence and get rid of backwardness and poverty they should build an independent national economy, resolutely fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism in firm unity, irrespective of ideologies and ideals, religious beliefs and systems.

The imperialists are clamouring as if the third world could not live without their aid. But the reality is quite the opposite: They themselves cannot survive without relying on the natural resources of the third world. The time has already passed when the imperialists could bargain about and decide upon the destiny of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Now the peoples of the third world countries are intensifying their struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also for winning economic independence, and gaining great victories in this struggle.

If the third world peoples take back their rich natural resources from the imperialists and develop and utilize them, supporting and cooperating with each other, they will be able to build rich and strong, constantly prospering and developing, new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America faster and better.

Since they have the similar past positions and the same goals of present struggle, the Asian and African nations can deeply understand and sympathize with each other and closely cooperate on the principle of true equality and mutual benefit.

The Korean people will, in the future, wage a common struggle against all acts of aggression and intervention of the imperialists and colonialists, firmly hand in hand with the third world peoples, and will actively support and encourage their revolutionary struggle with might and main.

The Korean people and the Senegalese people have established close ties of friendship through the common cause, and this friendship is further efflorescing and developing as the days go by.

The Korean people are very happy to have such close friends as the friendly Senegalese people on the African continent.

We are convinced that the present visit of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor to our country will bear fine fruits.

In conclusion I sincerely wish the Senegalese guests may make themselves at home and spend pleasant and fruitful days during their stay in our country and propose a toast:

To the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Senegalese people,

To the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive people the world over,

To the health of esteemed His Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor and madame,

To the health of the Senegalese guests,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives,

And to the health of all comrades and friends present here. (KCNA)

Speech of President LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

At Banquet

Mr. President,

I would like, first of all, to tell you that we, my wife, the delegation accompanying me and myself, have been touched by the warm welcome which the Workers' Party of Korea, your Government and the valiant Korean people accorded us upon our arrival in your beautiful country. Moving likewise was so amicable speech which you have the goodness to make and, in actuality, address to the entire Senegalese people.

Permit me to express you sincere thanks for this.

This token of friendship never surprises us.

Far from being a casual consequence, this is a vivid reflex of the relations of fraternal friendship existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal, because I think I found between our two peoples and our two policies certain affinities.

Besides your illustrious personality, there are three facts that moved me in the Korean reality: your advance along the road of socialism, your economic and social development and, finally, the spirit of peace and cooperation that marks your external policy.

There is, first of all, your advance along the road of socialism, the keystone of your internal policy. After the historic national liberation struggle which you have guided with courage and sagacity, you have organised your people to recover their sovereignty and restore them as a nation.

Today, the Korean people, under your leadership, are building a socialist society. In this, radical changes take place every day in the life of your nation, guided by the Workers' Party of Korea which you founded yourself on October 10, 1945.

After this memorable event, you have never ceased pursuing an independent revolutionary line in reliance upon people's power. Thus the democratic reforms enforced under your guidance awakened the Koreans to full consciousness of their responsibility.

In this activity, you have been guided by constant attachment to the value of Korean civilization. You understood very early the necessity for all the peoples of the third world to achieve their national independence capable of freely elaborating their future.

It is true that the European socialist thinkers gave very much help to us in elaborating our national ideology.

But, we should reconsider, if not revise, their ideas to adapt them to our national realities. Our socialism must be a creation, more exactly, an auto-creation of concrete man by ideal man.

As you noted in your New Year address on January 1, 1974, I would like to attach significance to your "struggle against obsolete ideas."

To take this position, which admirably responds to the will of Senegal to "think and act by ourselves and for ourselves" is, for the Koreans and the Senegalese, a supplementary reason for cooperation in the great international socialist family.

The second fact that moved me is the emphasis which you lay on man in your plan for the economic and social development. In effect, this is a dynamic network of horizontal solidarity, as you preconize, between the urban and rural working people ascribable to the harmonious integration of the industrial achievements in the people's efforts.

You said to your people on January 1:

"We will mark this year the tenth anniversary of the publication of the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country.' In accordance with the line laid down in the theses, this year we should effect a new upsurge in the rural technical revolution by strengthening in every way the support of towns to the countryside and the assistance of industry to agriculture and by giving active, nationwide help to the countryside."

This effort made by your Government to improve the working conditions of the Korean workers and peasants is redoubled by a consistent educational policy for rearing the Koreans as integral men.

In this field, too, you should rejoice over the sure victory won in establishing the revolutionary trait of study, that is, as you correctly said, **"Studying while working, working while studying"** throughout country.

Along with this, as in all other fields, you have built a modern industry on the basis of your great *Juche* idea which demands rapid and continued development of your economy with your own natural resources, that is, your raw materials and national cadres.

Your Excellency President, it is, above all, the external policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on which you put your seal after making the Korean people win brilliant victory in the field of internal affairs under your wise leadership.

By founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, as the modern history of your country shows, you made it possible to defend the gains of your heroic struggle and safeguard the successes of your people.

Whenever circumstances were created, you paid deep concern to dialogue for peace, reconciliation and solidarity among the peoples.

You have spared no efforts for the rapprochement between the north and south of Korea, the two parts, on the basis of the 5,000-year long history adorned with brilliant civilization.

You have rightly said:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

The progress on this road fully accords with such desire, because the north-south joint statement, the political programme of tremendous significance, reflects in its contents and goal the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, laid down by you in person. At the same time, the North-South Coordination Commission, a joint permanent organ of the dialogue, was formed and already started its work.

Therefore, we Senegalese are particularly rejoiced over this development, because this is not only a great victory of the Korean people but also a great victory of the third world peoples aspiring after a just and durable peace in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

In the international field, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made efforts all along to cement rapprochement among the peoples and solidarity among the nations. At the United Nations organisation and the conference of non-aligned countries where the representatives of the Korean people were in the corridor, they consistently struggle for the freedom of the people of each country and their right to national self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racism and imperialism.

This road, we believe, is the road the third world, especially Senegal, should choose to achieve her development and cope with the egoism of the big powers and the policy of the industrially developed countries which try to continuously plunder our raw materials as they want.

In this respect, the world energy crisis reminds the industrially developed countries that if the third world is the habitual theatre of contradictions which shook the big powers, today our countries can hold a big portion in the world economy.

Your Excellency President, as for the cooperation between Korea and Senegal, we stress here that our policies are convergent and complementary.

As for our experience in socialism, we black Africans read and read the works of the founders of socialism, basing ourselves on our national realities.

In our policy for economic and social development, we put the people in the first and last place of the socialist and democratic planning, as the important means and supreme goal for our development.

To be more concrete, we nationalized 95 per cent of the land and distributed it to the peasants for their use. And we are gradually introducing modern agricultural technique, directing over 80 per cent of the research budget to agriculture.

This means that we are striving to make science and industry serve the development of the rural masses.

Like you, we also concentrate our efforts on the training of cadres and full employment in the field of industry.

And our external policy is based on the dialogue and negotiation.

Of course, there is no other way than to wage an armed struggle against the enemies refusing dialogue, as the African resistance movements do.

Your Excellency President,

You may realize why I am happy, together with my wife and the members of my delegation, in your beautiful country.

We now hope, for our commonness, to develop the cooperation already started between our two countries which want to struggle for democracy and the establishment of pan-human civilisation to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Senegal will jointly contribute.

Messieurs ministers,

Messieurs ambassadors,

Mesdames and messieurs,

Dear friends,

I propose a toast to the health of respected His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the success of his policies, to the health of Madame President, to the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Korean people, to the cooperation between Korea and Senegal and to the solidarity among the third world countries. (KCNA)

Korean People's Infinite National Pride and Honour of Making Revolution with President KIM IL SUNG as Their Leader

— Rodong Sinmun's Article —

PYONGYANG, May 10 (KCNA) —Today's Rodong Sinmun runs an article on our people's infinite national pride and honour of making revolution with the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader.

Honour of Having Great Leader

The article says:

It is the greatest national pride and honour of the Korean people to live and fight, holding in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader, whom our people and the world revolutionary people deeply adore.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We should strengthen ideological education among all functionaries and working people so that they may have the pride and confidence that the Koreans are not inferior to other nations and the policies of our Party do not fall behind those of the Parties of other countries."

What ideological view people take of their country and their nation, in other words, whether they have national pride or not, determines to a large extent how they work and fight for the sake of the country and the people.

What is essential in the pride and confidence of a nation is to have a great leader.

Only when a nation has a great leader can it have a correct guiding idea, guiding theory and preeminent strategy and tactics leading the revolution and construction to victory, be provided with glorious revolutionary traditions, a priceless revolutionary wealth, give brilliant light to its valuable cultural heritage and the rich natural resources of the country, bring its resourcefulness and talents into full bloom and exalt its dignity and honour infinitely.

The high pride and honour of living and working under the leadership of the great leader is the priceless ideological sentiments that our people have cherished deep in their hearts through the experiences of their past life.

It was because they had not a great leader that our people had lost their rivers and mountains, language and names and had to undergo the bitter hardships of a ruined nation in the past.

Our people, who had languished under snow and frost, having had the human dignity and elementary rights trampled underfoot in the past, have today the pride and honour of a blessed people whom the world people admire and envy. Indeed this cannot but be a great change in the history of our fatherland and nation.

Never before in the long history of the nation have our people had the pride, high degree of self-respect and superiority complex in being born as Koreans and living and working in the land of Korea as today.

The honour and dignity of Korea shining resplendently all over the world and the national pride overflowing in the heart of everyone of our people today come from holding in high esteem respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great guide, as their leader, whom our people and the world people adore in reverence.

The national pride cherished deep in the hearts of our people is the pride of having the great leader who founded the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea, with his brilliant wisdom and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities to brightly light the road ahead of the times and opened the most glorious era of *Juche*, a new era of mankind; it is the pride of having the great leader who has created the new history of *Juche*, the brilliant modern history of the revolution of our nation, going through all sorts of hardships and difficulties for half a century, has led the social revolution of two stages to victory in a historically shortest span of time and thus brought about a great change in this land and opened a bright highway to socialism and communism.

It is also the pride of having the great leader, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, who defeated the two imperialist wolves, most atrocious in the world, and led the two arduous revolutionary wars to shining victory in one generation and the pride of living and working in the bosom of the fatherly leader who has been devoting his life only to the happiness of the people, forgetful of fatigue and rest if for the people, and always shows immeasurably deep love and warm solicitude for our people.

The great pride and honour flowering in the hearts of our people today is also the pride and honour of having the valuable wealth and gains of revolution attained by the leader in this land.

Today our people feel deep in their hearts that their infinite honour, pride and happiness of today have all been provided by the great leader and none of them is thinkable apart from his august name.

That is why all the people of this country are singing the song of allegiance from the bottom of their hearts, looking up to respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and the fatherly leader, overwhelmed with boundless gratitude and reverence.

Today song of eulogy to the leader is ringing loud all over the world across continents and oceans and a great number of revolutionary friends are expressing their infinite respect and adoration for him.

"We deem it the greatest happiness and pride to have been born in this century which produced the greatest Comrade Kim Il Sung.

...We learn from the history of great philosophers, from great generals, great writers, great social reformists, great thinkers and great humanitarians.

But, have we ever had such a person as Comrade Kim Il Sung possessed of the best things in all of them?...

He brightly lights the road to national construction, national revolution and the liberation of the whole world. The light will shine for ever century after century."

As they lay to heart the highest honour and pride of attending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to whom our people and the world people look up in humble reverence, our people have become a most powerful and dignified people and an invincible people who fight on vigorously always along the one road of victory, resolutely breaking through any raging storm and billow.

People in "Homeland of Juche"

The article continues:

Being born in the great "homeland of *Juche*" and living and making revolution, guided by the *Juche* idea—this is the high national pride and honour that is cherished only by our people who attend the great leader.

This pride and honour of our people, first of all, lies in having the highest honour of the people in the age of *Juche* as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal *Juche* idea in the tempest of the arduous and rigorous revolution to make our people live and carry on revolution in the "homeland of *Juche*."

With the founding of the *Juche* idea, the only correct guiding compass in the revolutionary struggle and construction work of our time and the great revolutionary banner representing not only the present stage but also the future communist society, the Korean nation came to exalt its honour and our country became the "homeland of *Juche*." As a result, our people have today become a dignified people of high repute whom the fighters and the revolutionary people respect deeply, looking up to and envying.

The national pride and honour of our people rises still higher as they are an independent people who not only were born in the "homeland of *Juche*" but live and make revolution according to the requirements of the *Juche* idea.

Since our people take the *Juche* idea as their faith, they value the independence and dignity of the nation more than anything else, successfully carve out their destiny, taking it firm in their own hands, solve all matters with their own strength, technology and wisdom in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and allow no one to encroach upon the independence and dignity of our nation even in the slightest degree.

The high national pride and honour of our people comes also from the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made our people the most revolutionary one by leading them to vigorously advance toward socialism and communism, holding high the banner of the revolution.

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has always put forth the most revolutionary fighting policies before our people, led the revolution to a continued, great upsurge and raised higher the flame of the ideological revolution to make our people always live and work in a revolutionary way.

As they have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as the great leader of the revolution, our people have become a revolutionary people who do not stop even for a moment the struggle in any circumstances under the uplifted banner of revolution, the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and who like to make revolution and struggle, knowing no decrepitude and stagnation, indolence and relaxation.

Our people have firmly defended the dignity and honour of socialism, smashing to pieces the reactionary and counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the imperialists and enemies of all hues to defame socialism, by vigorously advancing along the one road of revolution indicated by the leader and are dashing like the wind toward the future of communism along an untrodden path.

Indeed, as there is the great leader, there are the revolutionary cause of our people and its brilliant victory. For this, our people are demonstrating to the whole world the pride of being a people who make revolution and defend the banner of socialism and communism to the end.

One of the main contents of the national pride and honour of our people lies in the fact that they are leading the most worthy and fruitful, independent and creative life under the most advanced socialist system in the world established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The happy life our people are enjoying today is entirely thanks to the superiority of the socialist system which has triumphed in the northern half of the Republic. Foreigners who visited our country all admire the happy life of our people and the great superiority of our socialist system."

The socialist system of our country established by the leader is the most popular social system embodying the *Juche* idea that the greatest importance should be attached to man and everything made to serve him. Therefore, it gives infinite pride and honour to the masses of the people.

Under our socialist system the state is entirely responsible for the life of the people and practically ensures them a happy material and cultural life.

Incomparable to anything, indeed, is the glory and pride of living a worthy and happy life, attending the great leader with deep respect, under the most superior socialist system in which the great *Juche* idea of the leader is embodied.

Monolithic Unity

It is the inherent trait and highest pride of our people that the whole nation is united and rallied rock-firm, with one mind and one will around the great leader.

It is because the entire people are united and rallied as firm as a rock in ideology and will on the basis of the *Juche* idea of the great leader that our people have become such mighty and dignified nation as they are today.

In this great unity and cohesion lies the secret of the countless miracles startling the world which our people have worked, racing forward like the wind, curtailing time, and of their proud exploits which will be recorded in golden letters in the cause of our revolution and the world revolution.

Our people set greatest store by and take rightful pride in this great unity and cohesion, in which they attend the great leader with deep respect, remain loyal to him and are closely united around him so they can move even the mountain and fill up even the sea at a stretch and, if the enemy come, the whole army and the entire people, united in one mass, can meet it and answer its "retaliation" with retaliation.

The close unity and cohesion of the whole Party, whole country, whole people and whole army around the leader in one ideology and one will is, indeed, a decisive guarantee for all our victories and the highest pride and greatest honour of our nation.

It is firm guarantee for all our victories and a glorious revolutionary duty of our people to deeply cherish the great national pride and honour of living and making revolution, attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with deep respect, and make it shine brighter.

To attend the leader with deep respect and remain loyal to him is the rock-firm will and first life that have occupied a solid place in the hearts of our people through a long historical period. The greatest joy and happiness of our people and the true worth of life lie in showing loyalty to the leader.

Deeming it their highest honour and greatest happiness to attend the great leader, our people must defend and protect the leader politically, ideologically and with their lives any time and anywhere, make the revolutionary idea of the leader, the *Juche* idea, their flesh and blood, have the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality towards the teachings of the leader and the Party policies and carry through to the end the teachings of the leader and the Party policies with strong will, conscious that they have no right even to die before carrying them through.

The unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people rallied close around the great leader with one ideology and one will, is the source of the strength bringing great victories to the revolution and construction and the great pride of our people incomparable to anything.

With a higher sense of responsibility we should conduct a substantial work for establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party and thus defend the unity of our revolutionary ranks in ideology and will and their revolutionary cohesion like the apple of the eye and consolidate them as firm as a rock.

It is the most honourable and sacred task confronting us today to brilliantly carry into reality the Party's programme on imbuing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All the Party members and people should powerfully push ahead with the programme on imbuing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader to better prepare themselves as faithful revolutionary soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, make the whole society pervaded more thoroughly with the revolutionary idea of the leader, the *Juche* idea, and should promote the cause of communism at faster pace to fully demonstrate the honour of the homeland of *Juche* to the whole world.

The revolutionary line of grand socialist construction put forward by the great leader is a militant programme for bringing a great leap in our revolution and construction by actively coping with the obtaining situation.

All the Party members and working people should carry out all the work at lightning speed with ardent revolutionary enthusiasm and animating spirit of youth, smashing everything old such as passivism and conservatism, stagnation and decrepitude, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of "speed battle," the basic form of battle in socialist construction, and thus capture at a bound the heights of the Six-Year Plan and vigorously press toward the grand ten perspective targets of economic construction.

Only greater victory and glory are in store for our people advancing, united firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and one will.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed)

Senegalese President Visits DPRK

(Continued from page 1)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a welcome speech. (See page 1)

Then President Leopold Sedar Senghor spoke. (See page 1)

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant friendship.

An art performance was given at the banquet by the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Return Call

Comrade Kim Il Sung accompanied by his wife, paid on the morning of May 14 a return call on His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor.

The entourage of President Leopold Sedar Senghor and others were present there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor in an atmosphere overflowing with militant fraternity and warm friendly sentiments.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 14 between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, and His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

Present there on our side were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Choe Jae U, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, and personages concerned—Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade Kim Jae Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, and Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Senegal.

Present on the Senegalese side were Assane Seck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Aly Dioum, Andre Coulbary, Cheikh Leye, Pierre Kama and Ibrahima Sy.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on problems of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

National Economy Institute

Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and his entourage visited the National Economy Institute on the afternoon of May 14.

Woman students presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his entourage.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul accompanied the guests.

The president of the institute introduced to the guests that the National Economy Institute founded on July 1, 1946 at the instance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been equipped with modern facilities and successfully carried out its honourable task of training state and economic managerial workers firmly armed with the *Juche* idea thanks to the wise leadership and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader.

The guests inspected the non-ferrous metal research room and industrial and agricultural research rooms.

Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and his entourage visited on May 14 the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Pak Sung Chul.

A working woman presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The guests saw with deep attention various exhibits showing the great vitality of our Party's line of building a socialist independent national economy, an embodiment of the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Leaving the exhibition, President Leopold Sedar Senghor said:

It can be said that this exhibition is a place showing well the political and economic development of Korea and a place which gives an important lesson. I wanted to raise many questions, but this exhibition gave answers to all questions. You have completely done away with backwardness and have an economy developed proportionately. This is a great encouragement to us on the road of development.

Revolutionary Opera

The revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" was performed by the artists of the Pyongyang Art Troupe at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of the same day in honour of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the opera together with President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor.

Invited to see the opera was the entourage of President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

Also appreciating the opera were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Choe Jae U; Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organisations and power organs in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press as well as working people and servicemen of the People's Army in the capital.

Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Senegal, was among the audience.

Also seeing the opera were the members of the congratulatory group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan on a visit to the glorious homeland to celebrate the 62nd birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in company with President Leopold Sedar Senghor appeared in the box to the strains of the welcome music, the whole audience enthusiastically welcomed them with rousing cheers of "*manse*" (hurrah) and prolonged, stormy applause rocking the theatre.

After the national anthems of Senegal and our country were solemnly played, the curtain rose on the revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san."

The revolutionary opera deals with the story of the reunion of a family under the blessed socialist system set up by the leader more than twenty years after they were separated by the tyrannical oppressors in the dark period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. It filled the hearts of the audience with deep thanks and ardent loyalty to the great leader by truthfully depicting with the great force of artistic generalization how our land of picturesque scenery, once full of sorrows and tears, has turned into a paradise for our people and how our people subjected to exploitation and oppression in the past have become a dignified and mighty people.

At the end of the performance, stormy cheers of "*manse!*" again burst forth, that rocked the hall for a long while.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President Leopold Sedar Senghor mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the performers congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them. (KCNA)

DPRK Gov't Delegations Meet Leaders Of Various Countries

Indian Prime Minister

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, received on April 26 Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, who was heading the government delegation of our country on a visit to India.

Present on the occasion was Yu Song Jin, DPRK Ambassador to India.

On the occasion, the head of our government delegation courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi expressed deep thanks for the precious verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and asked the head of the delegation to convey her greetings to the leader.

Expressing admiration for the successes made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the leader, the Indian Prime Minister hoped that the Korean people would register greater successes in the fulfilment of the perspective plan in the future.

Hoping for closer relations and tighter economic bonds between Korea and India, she extended full support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification, without foreign interference.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Nepalese King

Birandra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, received on May 2 Minister of Finance Kim Gyong Ryon, head of the government delegation of our country on a visit to Nepal.

On the occasion, the head of the government delegation of our country courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to the King.

Expressing thanks for the precious message of the leader, the King said: "Please convey my highest regards and the friendly greetings of the Nepalese people to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader."

Declaring that the Nepalese people support the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country, the King hoped that the close ties between the two countries will be strengthened in the future, too.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

During its visit the delegation paid a courtesy call respectively on Nagendra Prasad Rijal, Prime Minister of Nepal, and the Chairman of the National Panchayat.

After expressing thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung who personally received the Foreign Minister of Nepal when he visited Korea last year and gave precious words to him, the Prime Minister of Nepal said that the Nepalese people know well of the brilliant successes made by the Korean people under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and greatly rejoice over them.

He said that Nepal which stands on the side of peace and justice supports the just cause of the Korean people against foreign interference in others' internal affairs and for the reunification of the country.

The delegation held talks with the Nepalese side.

Ruanda President

Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Ruanda, received on April 18 the government delegation of our country headed by Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter and verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Juvenal Habyalimana.

The President expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader for his precious personal letter and verbal message.

The President of Ruanda said: "I hope you will convey my most friendly sentiments and reverence to Comrade great President Kim Il Sung who is leading the Korean people with unequalled energies and strength."

The President of Ruanda fully supported our Party's policy of national reunification and stressed that the Government of Ruanda would actively support in the future, too, the stand of the Korean people on reunifying the country in a peaceful and independent way.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During the visit the delegation held talks with the Ruanda side.

Mali Head of State

Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, received on April 29 the government delegation of our country headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi.

Present on the occasion on our side were the members of the government delegation of our country and the DPRK Ambassador to Mali, and on the Mali side was the Minister of Foreign Trade who is acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mali.

The head of the government delegation of our country courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Chairman Moussa Traore.

Expressing most heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his precious message, Chairman Moussa Traore said:

We hold that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea must withdraw.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we assure you that the Mali Government and people are standing as ever on the side of the Korean people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Mali Government worked in support of the just cause of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. By acting so we discharged our bounden international duty.

I hope you will certainly convey to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung that we Government of the Republic of Mali will spare no effort to support the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

Please convey also to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung that we hope to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation arrived in Bamako on April 26.

Liberian President

William Tolbert, President of the Republic of Liberia, received on April 30 the government delegation of our country headed by Kong Jin Tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs, on a visit to Liberia.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the President of the Republic of Liberia.

The President expressed thanks for the precious message of the respected and beloved leader.

Highly appreciating the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said:

I agree to the view that the master of each country is its people and, accordingly, each country should shape a policy suited to its specific conditions.

We think that one cannot enjoy happiness, if he does not rely on his own efforts.

Referring to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said:

Wise are the policies enforced in your country.

The Korean people, I think, owe their great progress to the independent and unswerving policies.

Touching upon the question of Korea's reunification, he said that the reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

He emphasized: "We believe that the outstanding leader President Kim Il Sung will surely achieve the reunification of the country."

In conclusion the President extended highest regards to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and repeatedly asked the head of the delegation to convey his cordial greetings to the leader.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation stayed in the Republic of Liberia from April 22 to May 2.

N. Kyongsang Prov. Committee of Revol. Party for Reunification, Party Bodies Do Energetic Acts Upholding Great Juche Idea of President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, May 13 (KCNA) —Numerous revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea are struggling unyieldingly against outside forces and fascism and for democracy and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification in all parts of south Korea in the teeth of the fascist rampage, upholding the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the tender-hearted father of our people.

According to the radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," a recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson," the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, introduced the energetic revolutionary activities of members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Party and Party organisations under it who had fought all along for the freedom and liberation of the people over the past ten long years.

Taking the immortal *Juche* idea of the great sun of our nation Comrade Kim Il Sung as the guiding principle, they formed a powerful revolutionary force with workers and peasants as the pivot under its banner and courageously waged an energetic struggle to drive out the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces, overthrow the fascist dictatorship, win democracy and civil rights and, furthermore, achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the desire of the nation.

Having taken the road of struggle with the determination to dedicate their all to the revolutionary cause, upholding the great *Juche* idea of the leader, they set themselves the following fighting goal under the slogan of national, class and human emancipation:

Firstly, to oust all the foreign forces, establish an independent and democratic power, overthrow the fascist system and realize the democratization of society,

Secondly, to expel foreign capital, liquidate comprador capital and build an independent national economy,

Thirdly, to abolish the landlord system, enforce a democratic agrarian reform, do away with poverty in the farming and fishing villages, enforce a democratic labour law and improve the treatment of workers,

Fourthly, to enforce a law on sex equality and guarantee the rights and interests of the women,

Fifthly, to wipe out corrupt U.S. and Japanese culture, develop national culture, abolish the "anti-communist" education and enforce a democratic education,

Sixthly, to realize an independent and peaceful reunification by the unity of the whole nation.

In order to attain this goal, they had conducted patriotic activities, setting it forth as the immediate tasks to prepare the Party members as revolutionary soldiers loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, expand the Party strength among workers, peasants and masses of other strata, form a united front against outside forces and fascism and for democracy by enlisting patriotic-minded intellectuals, politicians, religionists and other patriotic and democratic figures of broad strata in the "National Council for Promoting the Restoration of Democracy" under the slogan of the struggle against the outside forces, fascism and for democracy and peaceful reunification, infiltrate the Party force into the "ROK army" units to organize the "Patriotic Fighters-Officers Committee" and "Struggle Committee of Officers for Defending Democracy" with officers of national conscience, dispose them concentrically in the "capital garrison command" and army units stationed around Seoul and launch an anti-"government" struggle when a favorable situation comes to overthrow the vicious Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" through a nation-wide armed revolt with the support of the army.

They had carried on tireless activities to build the backbone of the Party organisation with prepared revolutionaries firmly armed with the great *Juche* idea of the leader, expand the Party strength and make the Party a dynamic fighting unit.

They had established a firm ideological system in the whole underground Party organisations and entire Party members in the province so that they might go deep among workers, peasants and masses of other strata, explain the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among them and act with the *Juche* idea as the guiding principle, weapon of struggle and faith of life.

They deeply studied "KIM IL SUNG, Selection of Works" and other immortal works of the leader and his biography "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation" even in the adversity where their lives are exposed to constant threat and devoted all their energies to studying the great revolutionary history of the leader and grasping his strategic and tactical policies on the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the country.

They established the system of obtaining and making a thoroughgoing study of works of the leader. When they heard his speeches through radio, they tape-recorded or printed them and sent their copies to the organisations under the Provincial Party Committee so that they might study them.

Through "Hyokmyong Chonson," the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and the radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," they studied in a systematic way the great revolutionary ideas of the leader and the glorious and brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and studied in a concrete way the experiences in the building of an underground Party.

The members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the organisations under it directed deep attention also to the work for rearing the pivots of the Party organisations and conducted energetic activities for this purpose.

Along with this, they had tirelessly conducted energetic activities to expand and strengthen the Party ranks among the progressive workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

They also distributed the Party force in a militant way to suit the practical demand of the revolution.

They distributed the subordinate Party organisations and mass organisations in the big cities, industrial districts, farming and fishing villages and puppet army units and schools in the province where there are large contingents of the basic classes of society and expanded the Party organisations to Pusan, Taejon and various other parts.

As a result, they struck roots deep among workers, peasants and broad masses of other strata and substantially raised the guiding and militant power of the Party by further strengthening the Party organisations politically, ideologically and organisationally.

The members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the members of the Party organizations under it set it forth as one of the important revolutionary tasks to expand and strengthen the mass foundation of the Party and organized various forms of mass organizations among the working masses of all walks of life and dynamically carried on the work of firmly building them up.

They made their way into factories, farming and fishing villages, schools, intellectuals, the press and public circles under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-fascism and for democracy and rallied broad masses in the fighting organizations against the fascist dictatorship and for winning democracy and civil rights.

Through these sanguinary activities, they formed many mass organizations, such as "Asaeng-hoe," "Wichin-gye," "Clubs for Agricultural Improvement" and "June 5 Officers Fellowship Society," and solidly built up the mass foundation of the Party.

The "Asaeng-hoe" which was organized mainly with workers implanted the immortal *Juche* idea of the great sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il Sung deep in the hearts of a large number of workers and struggled in demand of the enforcement of an eight-hour workday and improvement of working and living conditions.

The "June 5 Officers Fellowship Society" which was organized with more than 20 field officers on the active and reserve list of the "ROK army" in May 1971 and the "Patriotic Fighters-Officers Committee" and the "Struggle Committee of Officers for Defending Democracy" which were organized in November that year waged a struggle to embrace "powerful generals" of the puppet army and to "win the power of the democratic forces by means of military coup d'etat" and conducted activities to win over medium-grade officers and infiltrate them concentrically into the "capital garrison command" and the main units around Seoul to seize battalions, regiments and divisions.

The members of the Provincial Party Committee and the Party organizations under it had also conducted energetic activities to unite the patriotic and democratic forces of all strata—political circles, public circles, economic circles, academic circles, the press and religionist circles—in the anti-fascist united front under the slogans of "Opposing Fascism and Defending Democracy," "Opposing Two Koreas" and "Achieving Peaceful Reunification."

Li Song Hui, professor of Chonbuk University, led students and professors of the university to turn out in the struggle against fascism and for democracy and his younger brother, a colonel of the puppet army, to take the road of patriotism. Choe Gyu Sik, vice-Chairman of the Puan District Committee of the "Democratic Republican Party," Li Han Sik, director of the Organizational Department of the Chinan District Committee of the "New Democratic Party," Yu Chang Ryol, director of the Organizational Department of the Chinan District Committee of the "Democratic Republican Party," Kim Yong Gwon, instructor of the Kochang rural area, and other personages of various strata conducted patriotic activities introducing among peasants, fishermen, students and intellectuals the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic free from exploitation and oppression.

Embraced in the "National Council for Promoting the Restoration of Democracy," a united front organization, they resolutely fought against the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for achieving democracy, civil rights and the country's peaceful reunification.

Through their brisk activities, the members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the Party organizations under it struck deep roots among the masses of all strata in North Kyongsang Province and other parts, expanding and strengthening the Party.

They went deep among the masses of all walks of life and exposed the nature of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and courageously struggled against the "two Koreas" plot.

In 1964 they took a direct part in the struggle of students and people of all strata against the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks" and staged powerful anti-"government" demonstrations, dealing a heavy blow to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

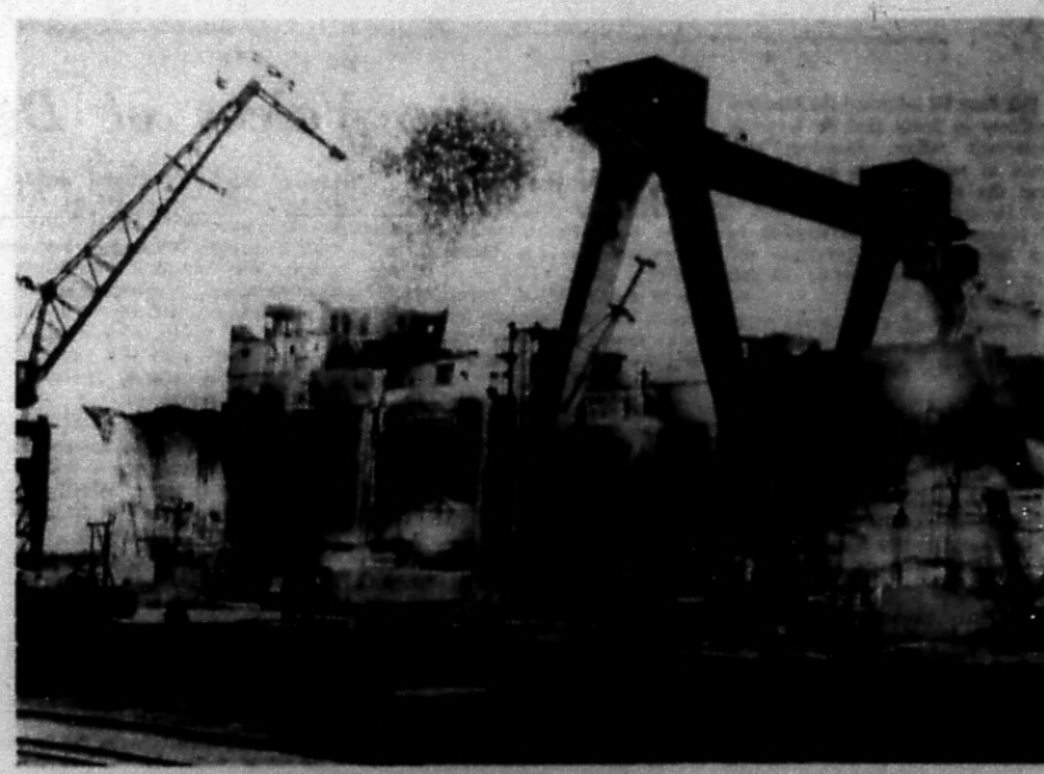
Through these revolutionary activities, the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the Party organizations under it further expanded themselves and built up a big force to call a storm for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and grew into militant and dynamic local Party organizations.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, extremely frightened by the growth and strengthening of the revolutionary force in south Korea, arrested members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Party and Party organizations under it by cooking up a "spy-ring case" according to its customary tactics and is putting them to brutal torture and working round the clock to inflict heavy penalties upon them.

With no desperation, however, can the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique whose days are already numbered break the powerful fighting spirit of the members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and patriotic people against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification or suppress their aspiration.

The south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people will wipe out the traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, the dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, who surpass the five traitors of Ulsa (1905) and discharge their lofty duty for the democratization of south Korean society and national reunificaion.

DPRK's Machine, Ship-Building, Light Industries Develop by Leaps and Bounds



Workers of the shipyard of the DPRK build large ships of various types at high tempo.

Machine Industry

The nation's output of tractors will jump this year 2.3 times and that of automobiles 1.4 times. As a result, the tractor and automobile output will be respectively eight times and three times that in 1970.

This year the machine builders of the country will carry out with credit the task set forth in the theses on the socialist rural question to send 70,000-80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) to the countryside before July 27, the "day of assistance to the rural technical revolution" and make great success in the fulfilment of the historic cause of completely industrializing and modernizing our agriculture.

The workers in the domain of machine-building industry will manufacture this year 400 mm boring lathes, 16 metre turning lathes and 15 metre lathes and other extra large machine tools and 100-ton lorries, 20,000-ton ships and other large-size machines and sharply increase the production of ordered equipment and different machine parts, gauges and metres for automation which are in great need for the development of the national economy and the carrying out of the technical revolution.

This year will witness more signal innovations in the work for consolidating the material and technical foundations of the machine industry still further. The construction of motor, electric wire, bearing and trailing farm machine plants now under way will be completed and many new workshops will spring up at the existing machine plants.

The production capacity of ordered equipment will increase 10 times in a few years to come. This will help consolidate all the more the bases for the production of ordered equipment and large-size machines for extensively undertaking great nature-remaking projects.

Our working people will honour the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the goal of five million tons of machinery, one of the ten major goals of the next perspective plan.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the nation's industrial output in 1973 grew 1.6 times that in 1970 and the industry is developing at a faster tempo than in the period of the Seven-Year Plan. The present rate of industrial growth is far higher than that originally envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. It is thanks to the powerful support of the machine industry that the production has grown 20 times in scale over that in the early period of industrialisation.

The central task of the Six-Year Plan in our country is to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The technical revolution is the machine revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called in person at the Huichon Machine Tool Plant at the very outset of 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, and powerfully roused the working people throughout the country to the grandiose battles for making the first breakthrough towards the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The machine builders of Huichon quadrupled the production of machine tools and the Kumsong and Mangyongdae Machine-Tool Plants and all other machine plants built 30,000 machine tools before the 60th birthday of the leader and surpassed by far the level of production set for the end of the Six-Year Plan. This was a great wonder.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The central task facing the domain of the machine industry is to decisively increase the production of tractors, automobiles, excavators, rolling stock, ships, machine tools and ordered equipment."

Along the road pointed to by the leader our working people built in a little more than one year the Kumsong Tractor Plant equipped with thousands of units of modern machines and equipment and automatic lines entirely with their own designing, technique and equipment. The production capacity is 10 times that in the past.

This plant is the world's first class modern tractor producer in scale and technical equipment.

The workers of the Sungri General Automobile Plant, too, automated its main production processes and waged a high-pitched labour drive, boosting last year the output of automobiles 23 per cent over that in the previous year.

Today our machine industry is in a position to make such heavy duty machines as 50,000 *kva* generators, 100,000 *kva* transformers, 300 h.p. heavy-duty bulldozers, 10,000-ton ships, special machine tools and automatic machine tools and precision machines and other different types of machines and technical equipment needed for the national economy and national defence; it can also produce and supply aggregate machines and equipment needed for the building of large modern heavy industrial plants and light industrial factories.

Indeed, our machine industry is a most precious achievement that our working class has made by implementing the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on the building of an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the wise guidance of the leader.

Many Big Ships

Many big ships of various types to be sent to the fisheries front are being built in the modernly equipped shipyards on the eastern and western coasts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The development of the fishing industry and water transport system demands a speedy growth of the ship-building industry."

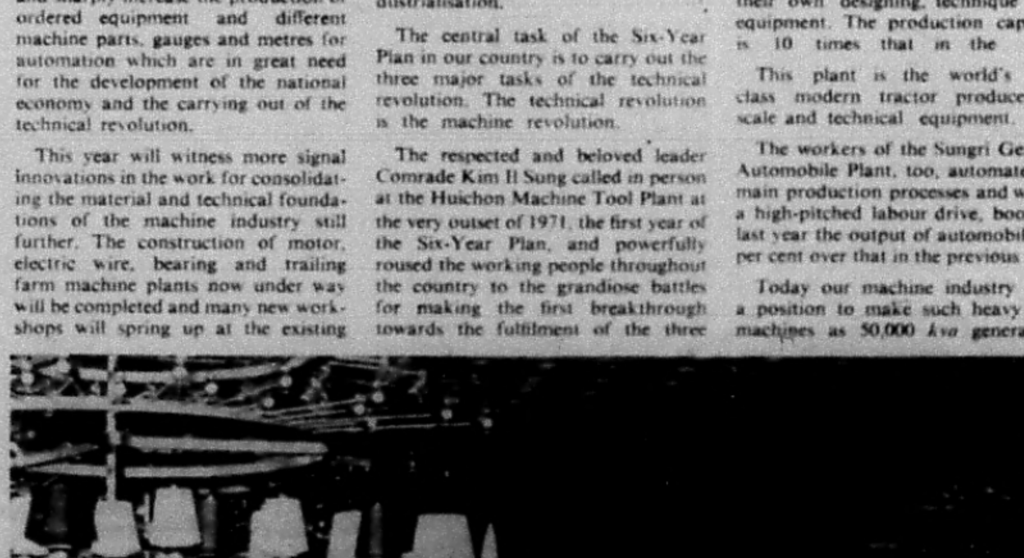
Upholding this teaching of the leader, the ship-builders of the Chongjin Shipyard, a port city in the northern region, are setting a new record in assembling for the purpose of building the 3,750 ton stern trawler No. 3 in a little more than one month. Under the banner of "speed battle," they have already finished the assembling of the main parts of the ship in a week following the start of the general assembling.

On the other hand, the shipyard is pushing ahead with the construction under a perspective plan for building many ships above 10,000 tons. The ship-builders will launch the 3,750 ton stern trawler No. 3 within this month and then direct main efforts to the building of a 14,000 ton ship now under way.

Much efforts are bent for the building of big ships now in our country for the development of the fishing industry, water transport and foreign trade.

In order to replace fishing boats with big ones, the country is taking active measures for building a large number of 3,750 ton ships, and 5,000 ton, 10,000 ton and 20,000 ton transport ships for carrying the caught fish in time.

Along with the building of big ships, work is being undertaken to increase the production of various engines and reconstruct and expand ports for the big ships.



Workers of the Wonsan Knitwear Factory are turning out larger quantities of high-quality knitwear.

Over 120 Light Industrial Factories

The construction, reconstruction or expansion of more than 120 modern light industrial factories is now going on throughout the country.

In our country where this year is set as a year of construction, the construction of light industrial factories is making brisk headway in all parts of the country along with the construction of many heavy industrial factories and enterprises including giant metallurgical bases and chemical and power industrial bases of first class by world standards.

The textile mills, knitwear, footwear, cornstarch and daily necessaries, small and medium chemical goods factories now under construction are being built up into modern factories with high production efficiency in conformity with the realistic demands and prospect for development of our industry which has gone through the stage of socialist industrialisation and entered the stage of comprehensive semi-automation and automation. All of them will be equipped with efficient machines based on the latest technology to automate the operation of separate machines and production processes.

These factories rationally distributed in view of the location of raw material producers and consumption centres will help equip our light industry with all-round production structures by setting up those processes which it has not and readjusting and replenishing weak processes.

As a result, our light industry, by making the best of its economic foundations, will produce large quantities of high-quality fabrics, knitwear, footwear, kitchen utensils and various kinds of daily necessities, sweets, confectionery, edible oil, soft drinks and processes fruits to make a big contribution to the radical improvement of the people's life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

Upholding the lofty intention and deep consideration of the fatherly leader to enable our people to live a more plentiful life, eating nice food and dressing better, the builders of the country are speeding up the construction of the weaving shop of the September Textile Mill which is a veritable sea of looms, modern cornstarch factories, the Pyongyang Tannery whose floor space is twice as big as a football ground, the Pungchon Fruit Processing Factory with a production capacity of tens of thousands of tons and the Kangso Mineral Water Factory with a daily production capacity of hundreds of thousands of bottles. The construction of other proud edifices is making brisk headway to adorn this year as a year of construction.

Projects for creating additional spinning and weaving capacity are going full steam ahead to scale the height of textiles of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and improve the qualitative composition of textiles. Thanks to the creative endeavours of the constructors and the increased production drive of the textile workers over 100 million more metres of fabrics than last year will be produced and the proportion of such high-quality fabrics as woolen fabrics, tetoron and anilon and twisted yarn fabrics be expanded further still this year.

This year the material and technical foundations will be consolidated to provide the people with more knitwear for the solution of the question of clothing. 1.3 times as many knitwear of different kinds as last year will be supplied to the working people this year.

The builders of shoe factories are pushing ahead with the construction of new modern tanneries and artificial leather factories by vigorously fighting the "speed battle" taught by the Party centre. This year over one pair more of shoes than last year will go round to each person.

With the single desire to lessen the deep consideration of the leader for freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores, the builders of daily necessaries factories are energetically speeding up the expansion projects of electric cooker and washing machine shops at the Pyongyang Aluminum Ware Factory.

The construction of wrist watch, bicycle, sewing machine, T.V. sets and furniture factories is also progressing apace in Pyongyang and other parts of the country.

Large-scale cornstarch and edible oil factories will greatly help improve the dietary life of the people. The supplies of sweets, confectionery and edible oil will increase this year 1.5 times, 1.3 times and 1.6 times respectively over last year.

Many light industrial factories are springing up and the existing ones are being modernized day by day. The construction of raw material bases for these factories is also progressing apace.

The modern light industrial factories now under construction thanks to the great solicitude of the leader will help fulfil the Six-Year Plan in the domain of light industry ahead of schedule and give fuller play to the superiority and great vitality of our socialist system under which everyone lives a happy life equally free from taxation. (KCNA)

KCNA Bitterly Condemns S. Korean Fascist Bandits' Sinister Plot

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to make on May 12 the following statement:

According to a report, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique invented the whopping lie that the Japanese "diplomatic offices" and Japanese residents and tourists in south Korea were "targets" of our "terrorism" and "informed" the Japanese "embassy" in Seoul of this on May 9.

This is a sheer fabrication which even a mere child would not believe and a political swindle of the Pak Jung Hi gang of agents, old hands at espionage and plot-breeding.

This dastardly political intrigue of the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors, a pack of agents and impostors without an equal, suggests that their hostile provocative acts against us have reached a reckless stage and they are weaving new dangerous plots against us.

The Korean Central News Agency brands this dastardly fabrication of the Pak Jung Hi clique as another unpardonable political challenge to us and a sinister political plot to drive a wedge between our people and the Japanese people and bitterly condemns and denounces this with towering indignation.

The Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors, not content with hurling a torrent of abuses at us by inventing the whole category of lies, have gone the length of hatching this clumsy plot. This reflects the serious political crisis of the gangsters. This also self-exposes that the Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors have been driven to such an impasse that they can no longer maintain the present fascist ruling system without staging this shameless political drama.

The struggle against fascism and for democracy now growing fiercer among the students, intellectuals, religionists and people of other strata in south Korea is wringing tightly every hour the windpipe of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi group, the pack of ferocious fascist hangmen and traitors, and throwing them into a bottomless quagmire.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters, not satisfied with ushering the Japanese militarists in south Korea and introducing there pollution industries and "*kisaeng* tourism" and with brandishing dagger and bayonet in south Korea went the length of committing without hesitation such international gangsterism as sending their agents even to a foreign country to kidnap a south Korean democratic figure in its capital in broad daylight. And they are openly perpetrating the hideous crime of arresting and detaining even guiltless Japanese students in south Korea on false charges of "spying." These barbaric fascist brutalities of the Pak Jung Hi clique have touched off a wave of curses and condemnation among the Japanese people and broad world public circles, to say nothing of the south Korean people. This is rendering the gangsters further isolated internationally.

The Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors whose lot is like a candle flickering in the wind, thoroughly isolated and repudiated within and without, are making all manner of desperate efforts to seek the way of maintaining the present ruling system in intensifying their fascist crackdown upon the people and weaving political plots to divert elsewhere the spearhead of protest and condemnation directed to them.

At a time when the struggle against fascism and for democracy is rapidly gaining momentum in south Korea and voices of protest and denunciation are ringing louder among the south Korean people and Japanese people, the Pak Jung Hi clique kicked up a row of spreading the whopping lie that we are going to commit "terrorism" against Japanese "diplomatic offices" in Seoul and Japanese residents in south Korea. This glaringly shows to what a mean trick the gangsters are now clinging to bridge over their internal crisis.

Through this cheap political drama the Pak Jung Hi clique seek a sinister aim to tide over their internal crisis and drive a wedge in the ever deepening good-neighbour relations of friendship between our people and the Japanese people, dampen the anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments of the Japanese people and to impair the ever-rising international prestige of our Republic.

It is a habitual practice of the Pak Jung Hi clique to vilify us with fraud and swindle, lies and fabrication each time when they try to wriggle themselves out of the predicament.

This plot-breeding drama enacted by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," the notorious organ of man-hunting agents engrossed in espionage and plot-breeding activities, is cursed and denounced by the south Korean people and the unbiased public opinion.

Even Japanese correspondents in Seoul cast doubts as to this cheap drama of the Pak Jung Hi clique and criticize and ridicule them.

The Japanese authorities must refrain from such practices as justifying this political plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique wriggling at a dying hour or siding and colluding with them.

With no desperation to wriggle themselves out of the hopeless position can the Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors save their lot of doom.

The more foolish swindle and intrigues the gangsters cling to, the clearer they will reveal their despicable true color and the further they will stand isolated within and without.

The awakened south Korean people and the broad public circles of Japan and the rest of the world will never be taken in by this clumsy plot-breeding drama of the Pak Jung Hi gang of agents.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must clearly bear in mind that if they keep to the road of fascism and treachery and persist in their dirty conspiratorial activities, going against the aspiration of the people and the needs of the times, they will further precipitate their own doomsday.

Chongryun Chairman's Accusation

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), bitterly accused the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique of widely spreading malicious rumours. This accusation was made at a press conference held on May 11 in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Chairman Han Duk Su says:

On the basis of information from the "ROK government," the Foreign Ministry of Japan requested the Transport Ministry to warn Japanese tourists against possible attacks on the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, Japanese enterprises and citizens over an uneasy atmosphere created by the north Korean side in south Korea.

We can never take a looker-on attitude to this, as we regard it as a grave challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is true that of late anti-Japan feelings are growing in south Korea. But, that is due to the undisguised reinvasion of south Korea by Japan in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. This is clear from a Japanese "*kisaeng* tourism" in south Korea and the "exodus of Japanese pollution-causing factories to south Korea."

The political intrigue by the Pak Jung Hi bandits is aimed to destroy daily-developing friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples, appease the anti-Pak Jung Hi feelings of the Japanese and to lower the international prestige of the DPRK, while it is also aimed at helping themselves tide over the crisis.

Nevertheless, the vicious anti-DPRK agitation by the Japanese Government is designed to shift their responsibility on the DPRK in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique and to replace anti-Pak Jung Hi feelings rising highly with each passing day among the Japanese people with anti-DPRK feelings. In particular, this vicious attempt is a link in a chain of their political plots to enable the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to invade south Korea overtly under the pretext of protecting the embassy, enterprises and resident Japanese citizens in south Korea.

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government discontinue such malicious anti-DPRK propaganda and withdraw their unjust measures immediately.

UNGA Special Session Demonstrates United Might of Third World: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) May 10 carries an editorial article concerning the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the problem of raw materials and development which was held on the initiative of Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and with the approval and support of more than 100 countries of the world.

Noting that it was a session at which the people of the third world waged a relentless struggle against imperialism with united strength, out of their common aspiration, the article stresses:

The convocation of the Special U.N. General Assembly Session and its whole course reflected the radical turn in the development of our time and the serious change of the balance of forces in the international political arena and demonstrated the awakening and united might of the third world people.

The session is one more striking instance proving that the people of the third world are proudly appearing on the historical scene with their destiny in their hands and imperialism is on the decline and further isolated. The session discussed the problem of raw materials and development, an important matter of concern for the third world countries, and adopted documents reflecting the aspiration and desire of their peoples. This shows that the say of the third world countries, the powerful revolutionary force standing against imperialism, is daily growing and their influence upon the development of the present international relations is increasing still more.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Ever mounting among the peoples of the third world today is a struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the usurped natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also achieving economic independence."

The article points out that at the Special U.N. General Assembly Session the peoples of the third world countries with united strength fought against the economic aggression and plunder by the imperialist powers and strongly demanded an end to inequality in the international economic relations and the old system of control, exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and establishment of a new system based on complete equality and independence.

The session proved that the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could freely oppress, exploit and plunder the third world people and bargain and decide on their destiny behind the scene, the article notes.

It points out:

The problem of raw materials and development discussed at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly is to the developing countries a question of defending their sovereignty and developing their national economy and of opposing imperialist exploitation and plunder. It is an extremely vital question for the independent development of the third world countries. It is one of the basic problems related to the existence of the third world countries and the future of the nations to correctly settle the problem of raw materials and development, it adds.

Indeed, the article continues, the session was a site of a showdown where the countries of the third world fought with united strength directly against the imperialists and was a court indicting the imperialists.

At the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the countries of the third world demonstrated their united strength by taking a joint action in defence of their national sovereignty and interests and exerted a great influence upon the development of the international relations.

The U.S.-led imperialists, deadly afraid of the advance of the third world countries and their united strength, left no means untried in their desperate attempt to split the third world countries and render the session fruitless.

However, the U.S.-led imperialists could not attain their aim in face of the united strength of the third world countries.

As the whole course of the session and the documents adopted there show, the session steered a course suited to the demand and will of the third world people, not to the will of the imperialists, and the former's propositions were carried through in the main.

This bespeaks that this international organisation which had been controlled by the imperialists can be turned into an organisation manifesting the will of the new-emerging forces.

All this is another victory won by the third world people in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and a blow to the imperialists attempting to defend their interests by sticking to and maintaining the old order in the international relations.

Their scheme miscarried under the powerful counter-blow of the third world countries at the session; the imperialists are abusing the results of the session and resorting to sinister plots to thwart the joint struggle of the third world people for independent development. This demands that the third world people heighten their vigilance against the splitting machinations of the imperialists and continue to fight resolutely in firm unity.

If the third world people support and cooperate with each other and fight with united strength not only in opposing the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, but also in developing the national economy, they can frustrate whatever intrigues of the imperialists and win great victory.

The Korean people will always advance in firm unity with the third world people in the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle in the future, too.

The third world countries are the new political force and great anti-imperialist revolutionary force which have emerged in the arena of modern history as the master.

When imperialism and colonialism are completely driven out of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the international balance of forces will, no doubt, be turned further in favour of the third world people.

Whatever desperate attempt the imperialists may make to bar the forward movement of the third world people, it is of no avail.

Nothing can dampen the lofty desire of the third world people to follow the road of complete national liberation, progress and prosperity, tightly holding their destiny in their hands. **(KCNA)**

Japanese Voices of Denunciation

Pak Jung Hi informed the Japanese Embassy in Seoul that the Japanese diplomatic offices, Japanese residents in south Korea and tourists were the targets of "terrorism" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The various sections of the Japanese people resolutely denounce the dastard farce by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Kawasaki Kanji, Chief of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, commented on this question:

This clearly issues from the vicious manoeuvres of the Japanese Government to damage the reputation of the DPRK, justify the fascist suppression of the south Korean people by the Pak "regime" and divert the attention of the world public from the arrest of Japanese students studying in south Korea.

Our Party strongly demands that the Pak "regime" set free the illegally arrested Japanese students at once, and gives full support and encouragement to the south Korean people struggling against the Pak "regime" and fascism and for democracy because in this way they are struggling against the Japanese Government shoring up the Pak "regime" and against the Japanese militarists and their reinvasion of south Korea.

Nozue Kazuhiko, member of the Upper House, had this to say:

This machination of the Pak "regime" and the moves of the Japanese Government which backs it, are political plots. They are plotting to hold the DPRK responsible for instigating anti-Japanese feelings still more among the south Korean people and to aggravate relations between Japan and Korea.

This machination is aimed at damaging the reputation of the DPRK and calming the anti-Pak sentiments rising among the Japanese people.

The Japanese Government must give up at once the policy of supporting the Pak Jung Hi "regime" isolated from the south Korean people. It must also withdraw its hostile policy toward the DPRK and strive to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Okamura Shigeru, Director of the Liaison Council of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions, said:

The anti-democratic policy of the Pak "regime" is increasing unrest in the south Korean society.

The Pak "regime" which is trying to remain in power by suppressing the anti-fascist and democratic struggles of the south Korean people, shows hostility to people all over the world who support and sympathize with the struggle of the south Korean people. Therefore, it is required for them to spread preposterous rumors about "danger of fascist terror against Japanese by north Korean spies" in conspiracy with the Japanese Government in order to camouflage their fascist policy.

The Pak "regime" should stop at once the barbarous suppression of the south Korean people and the Japanese Government should discontinue the unjustifiable policy of supporting the Pak "regime."

Hatada Shigeo, scholar on international relations, had this comment:

"Warnings" are an old trick of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

Especially, the fact that the Japanese Government is acting in keeping with its "warnings" shows how deep the collusion between the Japanese ruling circles and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi group is. This is a political intrigue aimed at driving wedge into the relations between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

The Japanese ruling circles are making every effort to aid the Pak Jung Hi "regime" at its critical moment.

The measure taken by the Japanese Government this time is grounded on the spirit of the "Japan-U.S. joint statement" of 1969.

What we can never overlook is the point that this measure may pave the way for the Japanese ruling circles to dispatch "Self-Defence Force" units to south Korea under the pretext of "protecting Japanese residents and tourists in south Korea". "The Japanese Government must not be an accomplice to this dirty political intrigue of the Pak Jung Hi regime."

We shall keenly watch the moves of the Japanese Government in this respect.

Commentator Miss Ishigaki Ayako stated:

South Korean authorities injustifiably arrested two Japanese students after openly violating the sovereignty of Japan in connection with the Kim Dae Jung incident.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government has done hardly anything to accuse the Pak Jung Hi clique of the incident.

On the contrary, the Japanese authorities, alarmed over the mounting movements in Japan against the Pak "regime," intend to divert public attention by spreading rumors about the "threat of terror by north Korea" in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi group.

It is clear that they aim to replace "anti-Pak" sentiments in Japan with "anti-DPRK" feelings.

The Pak "regime" must stop fascist oppression right away and the Japanese Government withdraw the "measures" in connection with south Korea's "warnings."

Enemy's Helicopter Commits Espionage Act

In collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have turned the whole area of south Korea into a crucible of military fascism and leave no stone unturned in aggravating tension in the area along the Military Demarcation Line perpetrated a vicious military provocation, committing an espionage act by sending a helicopter into the air above the area of the DPRK side at the estuary of the River Rimjin-*gang*, western sector of the front, at around 17 hours 50 minutes, May 9, according to the KCNA.

The enemy's helicopter which circled the air above the area of the DPRK side to commit a reckless provocation, took to flight to the south in a great hurry when sentinels of the Korean People's Army took proper self-defensive measures.

Though the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are resorting to manoeuvres of reckless military provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line almost every day in an attempt to extricate themselves from the serious crisis they are undergoing, they should clearly realise that it would not help them in the least and they will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

This espionage act of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and a grave hostile act against the Korean people.

The sending of the helicopter by the U.S. imperialists into the sky above the area of the DPRK side is part of their premeditated manoeuvres to aggravate the tension in Korea, unleash a war and give a shot in the arm of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

This is an undeniable stark fact.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists who sent the helicopter into the sky above the area of the DPRK side are talking about "investigation" and the like as this provocation has been laid bare before the world people. Such shameless and ridiculous act is a habitual method of U.S. imperialism.

With such foolish ruse the U.S. imperialists can deceive no one and get nothing.

If they persist in the military provocation against the DPRK side despite the repeated warnings of the DPRK, they will have to pay deserved price for it.

Wire-Tapping

The U.S. imperialist aggressors commit ever increasing cases of vicious espionage against the DPRK side in the joint security area.

The beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army on May 11 committed espionage against the DPRK side after installing a tapping device by laying a wire on the roof of a building of the DPRK side.

A meeting of the security officers of the Military Armistice Commission was held on the scene of the incident at the proposal of the DPRK side that day, at which the security officer of the DPRK side sharply denounced the espionage act of the enemy and stated that the villains could never conceal the truth of their espionage act by any shameless attempt.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's Indelible Crimes against Nation

Pak Jung Hi—U.S.-Japan Offspring (7)

(Continued from the previous issue)

5) So-Called "Modernization" and "Economic Independence"

President Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"South Korea today has been completely turned into a colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression. The national industry of south Korea has been reduced to dependence on foreign capital, and its agriculture, too, is in serious crisis."

In order to strengthen the military and economic potential of south Korea as a military appendage to the U.S. colonial rule, and to reinforce their position as puppets, the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique concentrated their efforts to induct foreign monopoly capital from over 20 countries, including the United States and Japan and from different "international financing institutions." The inroad of foreign capital into south Korea is veiled with the deceptive slogans "modernization" and "economic independence."

The puppet ringleader once declared, "Any investment is necessary for south Korea from wherever it may come—the United States, Europe or Japan."

For the purpose of arranging every possible condition to induct foreign capital, the puppet clique enacted many laws in favour of foreign monopolies.

For examples, under the "law for the promotion of foreign capital induction" and the "law on the guarantee of loan repayment," foreign monopolies are allowed to seize from 25 percent to 100 percent of the total capital of any of the south Korean enterprises designated by the "puppet regime"; income and corporation taxes will be reduced for them over eight years from the year of initial investment; and south Korean capitalists are prevented from investing in the sectors in which foreign monopolies aim to advance.

Pak Jung Hi, in his mendicant trip to Washington in November, 1961, prattled in the presence of U.S. Secretary of State Rusk, "We need a large amount of aid and investments from foreign countries, including your country. The Government of the 'ROK' will completely protect foreign capital. For this purpose, every necessary legislative measure has already been taken."

Later, in his second trip to the United States, Pak Jung Hi begged the American capitalists for their active investment in south Korea, "We have enacted a law, so that your investments may be secured, you can unlimitedly repatriate profits from your investments to your country and you are not obliged to pay taxes. For the sake of your foreign investments which will reach 25 percent of the total stocks of any enterprise, our government sees to it that any state-run enterprise will not compete with such foreign enterprises."

In July, 1966, the traitorous bandits cooked up the "law on the induction of foreign investments." The law is a mixture of existing evil laws on foreign capital investment.

In the evil law, the lower limit of foreign investment— 25 per cent of the total capital of an enterprise—is abolished; foreign monopolies are allowed to repatriate their profits at will; and foreign monopolies can reinvest profits only with the permission of the "economic planning minister." Further, U.S. corporations, concerns and government representative organs importing raw-materials and equipment, are given immunity from customs, income tax and corporation tax; and all American employees and their family members are given the same treatment as diplomats.

On December 24, 1969, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique railroaded a bill through the "national assembly" on the establishment of free export zones; at that time, however, only the ruling "Democratic-Republican Party" took part in the vote on the bill.

Today, Masan has been turned into the first free export zone for foreign monopolies, particularly for Japanese. In the free export zone, foreign monopolies lease land from the "puppet government,"; they are exempt from customs and check on exported and imported raw-materials and equipment. They are not regulated by south Korea's domestic laws; they are free from legal regulation.

As a result of what they call "modernization" or "economic independence" the south Korean economy is burdened with a huge amount of debts from foreign monopolies and is on the verge of bankruptcy.

As of the end of 1970, foreign capital inducted into south Korea reached 3 billion dollars, with the result that the south Korean population owes 30,000 *won* per head to foreign capitalists. Consequently, amount of principals and interests repaid by the Seoul "regime" reached 193 million dollars in 1970; 332.7 million dollars in 1972, and will reach 476.6 million dollars in 1974 and 648.5 million dollars in 1976.

What is more, the Seoul "puppet government" inducted loans with a repayment period of 30 years and carrying an annual interest of 0.75-5.75 per cent. Generally speaking, the repayment period of long-term loans is 40 years and the annual rate of interest on such loans is 0.75-2.5 per cent.

To cite the Ulsan Oil Refinery as an example, a joint venture of Gulf Oil Corp. of the United States and the state-run "ROK Oil Corp.", the Pak Jung Hi bandits,in return for five million dollar direct investments and 20 million dollar loans provided by the U.S. monopoly, enabled it to seize 25 percent of the total stock of the refinery, to manage the oil refinery over 15 years, and handle crude oil import. Further, Gulf Oil is empowered to set the prices of the products, appoint the executives, veto any decision adopted by the general meeting of its shareholders and enjoy other privileges.

Thus, Gulf Oil obtains 120 million dollar profits in addition to a huge amount of dividends.

Today, foreign monopolies have complete control over the south Korean industries. In 1971, they have complete control over all oil refineries, military vehicles manufacturing, electric instruments production, synthetic fibres and pulp enterprises; they have a 80 percent share in ship-repair and power generation industries; and a 65 percent share in the cement industry.

This is what they call the "proud result" of "modernization" and an "economic independence."

On top of this, the traitorous gangsters sold off the right to prospecting for and development of natural resources in the continental shelf with an area of 300,000 square kilometre in the South and West Seas, the territorial waters of Korea, to foreign monopolies—the British Shell Oil, the U.S. Texaco, Chebron and Philips corporations. This year, the traitorous bandits concluded with the Japanese militarists a nation-selling agreement on the development of the continental shelf.

The Pak Jung Hi clique clamour about "modernization" not only of industry but of agriculture and the "seven-year plan for increased food output" under what they call a "policy of priority to agriculture."

But, the seven-year plan resulted in a decrease in arable lands—the military gang plundered over 130,000 ha of land from peasants, and converted them into military training grounds, sites for munition factories and other military purposes.

(To be continued)

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